

## THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 30, 1896.



## THE TIMES

REACHES  
MORE  
PEOPLE

every day in the week than any daily paper published in the District of Columbia.

No other paper can successfully assail this statement. Circulation books open to all.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended April 26, 1896, was as follows:

Monday, April 20 . . .	38,926
Tuesday, April 21 . . .	41,793
Wednesday, April 22 . . .	41,875
Thursday, April 23 . . .	42,204
Friday, April 24 . . .	38,951
Saturday, April 25 . . .	43,412
Sunday, April 26 . . .	25,928

Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies left over, unsold, at Newsstands and Branch Offices . . . . . 7,050

Net . . . . . 266,039  
I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ended April 26, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable consideration.  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
Superintendent of Circulation.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, A. D. 1896.  
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

IN THE MORNING TIMES.  
If you miss any news in the evening edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably published in this morning's edition, and as The Times never reports you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

BLAZE TO THE REED BOOM—Vermont Convention Broke Away to McKinley.

ARE FIRM FOR PATTERSON—Pennsylvania Democrats Indorse Him in Their Platform.

MAJIN LAW HOLDS GOOD—Virginia Court of Appeals Decides the Test Case.

TRACTION STRIKE IS ON—Expected Crisis in Philadelphia Employes Has Arrived.

TELLER SOUNDING WARNING—Declares He Will Support No Ticket Without Silver.

SWEPT BY FLAMES—Grippe Road Train Devastated by an Ordinary Fire.

CAUGHT AFTER MANY DAYS—Battler Dillon Carried to New York on a Requisition.

OVER THE HALF BILLION—Dicker's Roundup a Warning on the Piled Up Appropriations.

IMPROVING THE POTOMAC—Report to the Senate on the Progress of the Work.

ELYSEES SALON OPENED—American Artists Are Well and Creditably Represented.

RAREST OF LANDMARKS—Historic "Bradley's Rock," a Camping Ground in 1755.

DRAW THE COLOR LINE—Charges Against the Colored School Trustees.

BENNETT'S LUCKY MOVE—Added Roundman in the Capital Stakes and Won.

WAS A COMEDY OF ERRORS—Georgetown and Columbian Played a Very Loose Game.

WELL DONE AT BROOKLYN—Senators Flashed an Honest Victory from the Bridgegrooms.

BRIDES OF APRIL OBSERVE THE PROVERB—Wednesday Weddings Were Numerous and Handsome.

LIVE NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA—Notes and Personal from the City Down the River.

SEEKING BIBLICAL LIGHT—New Church Ministers Discuss the Interpretation of the Book.

VETO OF RAILWAY BILLS—Commissioners Do Not Approve Proposed Extensions.

DO NOT PRESERVE THE FOREST—Arbor Day and Its Growing Observance.

MADE FOR CYCLE GIRLS—Fashion Sets the Style for This New Garment.

HIGHWAY ACT TANGLE—General Beliefs that It Is Too Hopeless to Extricate.

## HOW TO RACE TRACK GAMBLERS

To the thousands of good people in Virginia and the District of Columbia who have hoped, prayed, and worked for the uprooting of race-track gambling in the Old Dominion the decision of the State supreme court will be a joyful assurance that their labors have not been in vain. At the same time it conveys positive intelligence to the gambling fraternity that its days are numbered in Virginia. The defect in the title, by reason of which pool-selling is the only species of betting or wagering prohibited by the act, can be cured by the next legislature, and then the statute will be as effective as the friends and promoters of the Maupin bill hoped it would be when it was in process of enactment.

It is possible, of course, that the race track people may not accept this decision as finally determining the constitutionality of the law, but if so, they are sure to come to grief, for in all material points the court has upheld the validity of the statute. The result of the litigation thus far shows that the law was carefully considered and drawn, and that it will act as an effective stay against all such fraudulent schemes as were practiced on the cut-throat track across the Potomac. The Times rejoices with the people of Virginia, and especially with those of Alexandria county, that the good fight has been definitely won, and that the incubus which has been weighing on them so long is at last removed.

With proper vigilance and energy on the part of the authorities of Alexandria county the drive and bulldozes of Jackson City can also be wielded out, and that plague wiped off the face of the earth. The law is more or less openly and boldly violated there, and the places where that is done are breeding spots for all sorts of vice and crime. All that is needed for a clean sweep is vigorous, honest action on the part of those charged with maintaining the supremacy of the law and the peace and order of the community.

## FENDERS THAT DON'T FEND.

Baltimore is just now wrestling with the problem of car fenders. If the managers of its electric and cable lines want to find out just the kind of fender they should adopt let them come over to Washington and look at the contrivances that are in use here. These may, by chance, pick up a prostrate form, but they are more often simply a device to push the unfortunate person under the wheels. The case of the late Dr. Moffatt fully illustrates their uselessness as life-savers and their great usefulness as life-takers.

There are fenders that do fend. They have them in Detroit and in other cities as well. It is understood that right here in Washington a fender can be found that would make such an accident as that which befell Dr. Moffatt an impossibility. No mechanical contrivance, of course, is so absolutely perfect that it may not fail some time of its purpose, but the very construction of the things that are now attached to the cars here is enough to satisfy even an inexperienced person that they cannot be relied upon to do effective work, and that if perchance they prevent the mauling of an adult or a child it is the exception and not the rule. A change cannot be made too soon.

## CHANGE THE DATE.

One hundred and seven years ago today George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, and with that event the government of the republic may be said to have been duly installed. It is to be regretted that for some unexplained reason Congress did not adhere to that date as inauguration day, instead of substituting for it the fourth day of March, which has no historical significance, is most inconvenient for an out-of-door demonstration, on account of the inclemency of the season, and unduly abbreviates the "short" session. Congress has been repeatedly urged to make a change, but so far all appeals and arguments have been of no avail.

Washingtonians especially appreciate the unsuitability of the fourth day of March for inauguration purposes. Nine times out of ten the weather has been such as to make parading a hardship and a menace to the health of the paraders, and the general inclemency of the season detours many people from coming to the capital who would otherwise be glad to testify by their presence the interest they take in the induction into office of the first officer of the government. On the last day of April, however, the "eternal mildness" of spring generally dominates the atmosphere; at any rate, there is not nearly as much danger of colds or more or less severe type as there is in the early days of March.

As already stated, there is no historical appropriateness in the selection of the fourth of March. Any other day might be chosen just as well, for that matter. But a distinct interest and significance attaches to the date on which George Washington first took the oath of office as President, and that momentous event would be ought to be appropriately commemorated by taking that day as the one on which a new administration takes hold of the reins of government.

## THE GREAT METHODIST CONFERENCE

A religious assembly which enlists the interests of millions of people in the United States is the twenty-second General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, tomorrow. Nearly 600 delegates will be present, representing all parts of this country, as well as the other great continents of the world. There are 377 clerical and 200 lay delegates, who on occasion may deliberate as two separate bodies, thus necessitating concurrent action upon some matters that come before them.

As recently pointed out by The Times one of the most important subjects to be considered by the conference is the admission of women as lay delegates. For years this question has been a bone of contention in the church. Until about a quarter of a century ago the general conference comprised only ministerial delegates, but since 1872 the laity has been represented in these gatherings, and it is held by some that as women form a part of the laity of the church they are entitled to admission as delegates. This view is vigorously antagonized by those who object to women taking part in the administrative functions of the church, and the Cleveland conference will be called upon to decide the question. Justice and equity would seem to be on the side of those who espouse the rights of the women in this instance. It cannot be denied that but for the women's church work would sadly languish. They are indefatigable not only in minor matters, but in the vital matter of ways and means they are an important factor. Their real is made manifest upon all occasions, and the

peculiarly devotional temperament of women makes them valuable conductors in all pastoral work. There is no detail of that work, nothing that concerns the welfare either of the congregation of which they are members, or of the Church as a whole, that does not interest them, and this interest they make evident not only by word, but by deed. Under such circumstances it is more than right and proper that they should be permitted to take part in the deliberations of bodies that regulate and determine the policy and workings of the whole organization.

## City Brevities

Citizens who have been heretofore annoyed by the presence of the merry-go-rounds in their neighborhoods, against which adequate remedy was lacking, are interesting themselves in favor of the bill now before Congress, which will give the District authorities better control of them.

Dr. W. F. Carr and J. E. Jones have a yacht in course of construction which, when completed, will be one of the most substantial as well as among the prettiest and best-appointed pleasure crafts ever turned loose on the Potomac.

Congressman Halling, member of the House District Committee, went to New York yesterday on business.

The details of the District appropriation bill were practically completed yesterday in a conference between the Commissioners, with other interested officials, and the Senate committee. The remainder of the bill not previously gone over was thoroughly canvassed, and the District authorities made a strong case in favor of the increase and restoration of many items reduced or omitted by the House.

The police are receiving their salary checks for April today.

A dangerous hole in the roadway in front of No. 424 Seventh street southwest has been reported to headquarters by Capt. Vernon, of the Fourth police precinct.

Patrolmen Wheeler, Rogers and Stearns of the Ninth precinct are on the sick list.

Police Lieut. Matheson of the Fifth precinct reports building No. 726 Fifth street southeast as unsafe to life and limb.

Foreman Joseph O. Gray of fire engine company No. 3 is sick and off duty. Assistant William E. Robertson is acting foreman.

On the police morning report Lieut. Swindell of the Georgetown precinct reports a dangerous hole in the sidewalk in front of No. 3229 N. street, and another in the north side of Prospect avenue, between Third and Potomac streets, opposite Lynch's alley.

Policeman John Gaughan of No. 8 is on the sick list.

While slicing bread last evening Mrs. Emma Milford of No. 631 G street gashed her hand, making a long and painful wound, which was treated by Dr. Frost.

A new street mail car has been fitted up to replace the one that was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, and is in operation from the navy yard to Georgetown.

Although fewer than last year, a number of garbage complaints are already being received at the health office from people whom the tin-horn blowers have neglected.

Trunk laden express wagons rumbling toward the railway stations are tell-tale evidences that Washingtonians are already beginning to leave the city before the hot weather.

Judge Hugner held probate court today, instead of waiting until Friday, the usual probate day. He will probably be absent from the city over Sunday.

Representative Lindsey of North Carolina is the recipient of the welcome news that his son, who is a student at Trinity College, is coming home. The young man was seriously injured in a ball game.

Benjamin Dobson, colored, was assessed \$5 in the police court this morning for using his fist on Lucy Potts.

Julia L. James says that her husband, William E. James, is a complete wreck, and an outcast because of excessive drinking, and she has begun proceedings for divorce against him. He deserted her in 1892, and has failed to support her and their three children. The wife wants the custody of the children, who are now in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. Woodbury Wheeler is the petitioner's attorney.

A young lady bicyclist was thrown from her wheel on G street, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets northwest, this morning, the accident being caused by a small canine that ran across the street in advance of the rider in a mad attempt to check her progress. The collision that resulted knocked the dog out of the way, but upset the wheel. The lady was unhurt.

Mr. C. E. James, a clerk in the police department, was attacked this morning with hemorrhage of the nose, and lost a large quantity of blood before he could receive the care of a physician. Dr. Fowler, of the health office, was first summoned and promptly applied the necessary remedies, but gave way upon the arrival of Dr. Hickling, police surgeon. Mr. James was much weakened, and was conveyed to his home, at No. 807 F street southwest.

United States Indian Commissioner D. M. Browning is in Chicago attending to various matters pertaining to his office. Mr. Browning will be absent for a number of days, during which time the affairs of the bureau are in charge of Assistant Commissioner Thomas P. Smith.

Pedestrians along Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets, are obliged to walk the greater portion of the block in the middle of the street. The cause of this is the fact that the sidewalk, which was put down on the south side, and the obstruction caused by the excavation for the new building on the north side.

The torpedo boat, Cushing, which has been docked at the Navy Yard undergoing repairs during the past five months, has been given a new coat of bright red paint, and will shortly be ready for service.

The large fountain in Judiciary Square, in front of the Pension building, has been cleaned and the leaks in the basin repaired, and will be placed in operation with the next hot wave.

An Eclipse bicycle was stolen from G. F. Conboy, an employee of Harris & Co., corner Seventh and D streets northwest.

James Armstrong, of No. 727 Second street southwest, reports stolen from his house at different times during the past month, a silver watch, beaver hat, suit of clothes, derby hat and \$9.50 in money.

A whizzing bus-wagon badly lacerated the hand of Theodore Young, colored, while he

was saving for James E. Rose's wood-yard corner of Sixth street and Virginia avenue southeast last evening. The Fifth precinct patrol wagon removed Young to Providence Hospital.

Nothing has been learned by the police or the friends or relatives of Fred Spicer, the 17-year-old boy, who was injured in Manayunk, Pa., yesterday, and who is said to be a Washington lad, as detailed in The Morning Times.

A fine of \$3 was imposed in the case of David Gillen, of Congress Heights, near Anacostia, today in the police court, charged with a simple assault upon Herbert Day.

Several councils of the patriotic order, Sons of America, are being organized by Dr. Heysler in this city.

For committing a brutal assault upon Policeman Milton M. Miller, several days ago, while he had a prisoner at the patrol box, Byron Neale and Charles T. Mitchell, both colored, were held for the grand jury today by Judge Miller in \$500 bonds each.

At a well-attended meeting last night at No. 511 Twentieth street northwest, a club was organized, to be known as the A. B. Allison Club, Johnson Green, president; W. M. Thornton, vice-president; S. B. Bacon, Jr., secretary.

John Caton, a young white man, was sent to jail for thirty days by Judge Miller this morning. He was accused by his father of stealing clothes from his house and selling them.

Charles Warner, a visitor from Pittsburg, Pa., was held up in the Monument grounds yesterday afternoon by a negro. The latter displayed a badge and claimed to be an officer. He accused Mr. Warner of violating the law, but was willing to compromise the matter for \$1. His intended victim refused to produce, and the man made his escape.

William Hawkins, an ash man, was fined \$5 in Judge Kimball's court for profanity. He was given twenty-four hours' time to pay his fine.

Patrick Dillon, the young barkeeper of the United States Hotel, who is wanted in Newburgh, N. Y., to answer a charge of rape, was returned to the Empire State this morning on a requisition signed by Governor Morton. Emanuel Parrott, chief of police of Newburgh, took the prisoner home. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Horn.

After holding two or three other positions of confidence, he was sent to Turkey, in company with William DeLancy Hunter, also a Washington boy, on a consular mission. The two were in Trebizond at the time of the terrible massacre there. The Turkish government refused to give them passports to reach their intended destination.

At the hour of the awful slaughter Mr. Chilton was standing at the window of his hotel. He saw the slaughter of the victims in the street beneath him. Mr. Hunter was out at the time, and would have been murdered had he not had the protection of the guards of the British embassy. The men received orders to return to this country before they proceeded farther than Constantinople.

G. W. ANTHAM, a traveling man of Galena, Ill., is stopping at the Bedford. "The celebration of Grant's birthday last Monday was observed with more ardor in Galena than in any other city of the land," said he.

"It was there thirty-six years ago that he gave his first speech on the beginning of the war of the rebellion, and he led as the obscure leader of a company of volunteers. He returned to Galena at the close of the war, and his countrymen received him with open arms. The first monument erected to the memory of Gen. Grant was raised in Galena. The ceremony and celebration with which his townsmen celebrated his birthday was really pathetic, and no man ever came nearer being worshipped than he."

WITH THE SOUTHERN EDITORS.  
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The Republican conventions, North, South, East and West, are speaking out with one voice for sound money, against free coinage of silver, and for the protection of American industries. These are the things the people want, and what the St. Louis convention must do is to speak in as plain and unequivocal terms as the State conventions are doing, and nominate a candidate whom the people will recognize as a fit representative of sound money and protection of the country, and have a walk-over.—Louisville Commercial.

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Some of our contemporaries who advocate free silver are defending the proposition to adopt the unit rule in the State Democratic convention on the ground that in case the sound money men prove to be in the majority in that body, they would have the same right to deny the minority representation at Chicago. Should the nothing to do with the principle at stake, and carry with it no logical force, so far as are involved the questions of right, wisdom and sound policy. Should the "goldbugs" have never so great a majority in the convention, they would not be justified in pursuing a course that might endanger the unity of the party.—Richmond Dispatch.

Spring Outfit.  
Margaret-Papa bought me a lovely spring outfit.  
Maude—Did he?  
Margaret—Yes; a silk gown, a dear little bonnet, a velvet shawl, a fan, a sun parasol, a mackintosh, an umbrella, and a pair of snow shoes, all complete.—Exchange.

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"Yes, but then she has had such advantages."  
"How's that?"  
"Well, before her husband came into his fortune she used to rock two cradles with her feet, while she mended his old clothes."

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I love my neighbor as myself.  
In truth, I can proclaim it;  
I love my neighbor, ah, e'en more.  
Than words of mine can name it.  
I know—but really what's the use,  
I love—but what's the use to borrow,  
Unless I can, this is my excuse,  
I'm to marry her tomorrow.

## HEARD BY THE LOUNGER

THE biggest man in our part of the State is Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Rye," said William Ingalls of LaPorte, Ind., at the Rabbit House. "He will probably be the Democratic candidate for governor, and in case he is elected he would make as good a chief magistrate as the State has ever known."  
He is now an active practitioner of law in his native town of LaPorte, and has an lucrative business. He is a Democrat of the original Jeffersonian brand and a staunch advocate of sound money. In the event of his nomination for governor he will stand the best chance of anyone in the West for the second highest office on the presidential ticket, in my estimation. Especially will that be true if the head of the ticket is an Eastern man. Among the recognitions of merit and popularity he has received was an appointment on a Supreme Court commission."

NOTICE there are more small boys smoking cigarettes now than ever before," said a physician to the Lounger this morning. "The only way to stop it is to have a law passed making it an offense for boys under a certain age, say sixteen years, to smoke on the public streets."  
"If the parents will do their share at home and the teachers watch out for the schools there won't be many opportunities given the kids to use the poisonous things. The cigarette habit is having a disastrous effect on the coming generation, in my opinion, and the shattered nerves and weak lungs of the future may be traced to it. The habit does not receive the attention it deserves."

M. R. ROBERT S. CHILTON, Jr., chief of the consular service of the State Department, has gone to Tampico, Mexico, for the purpose of investigating the United States consulates in the neighboring republic. On his return he will go to Europe and Canada on similar missions. Mr. Chilton is a Washington boy. He has not yet seen as many years as it requires to make a generation, but he has climbed by energy and diligence to a position in the service of the government that many an older man might well be proud of. In 1877 he was appointed a temporary clerk in the department. In 1889 he was private secretary to Vice-President Morton. In 1893 he was appointed chief clerk of the State Department.

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## \$2.50 Saved.

We've marked a line of our regular \$10 Blue Serge and Black Cheviot Suits—  
\$7.50  
The serge is guaranteed Indigo dye—top and back—fast color—and we know the quality because the fabric is made especially for us.  
The Cheviot is warranted all wool and fast color. It, too, is a special weaving for us.

You're buying staples when you buy these Suits—recognized values—\$10 values. They're honest bargains—both of 'em. Nobody failed—nobody went out of business to make such selling possible. It's simply a fresh sign of Saks' leadership.

Saks' Shoes are the cheapest shoes, because they're the best shoes.

## SAKS AND COMPANY

Pa. Ave. & 7th St. "Saks' Corner."

## ROADS OF THE OLD ROMANS.

Even to This Day They Show Solidity of Construction.